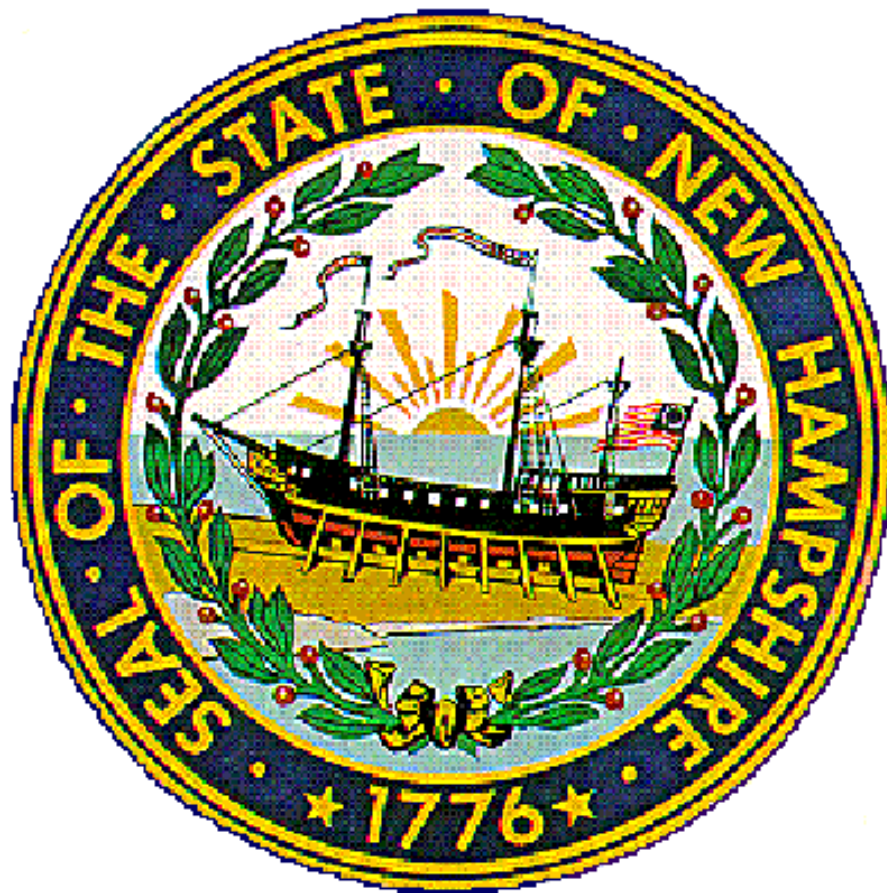


State of New Hampshire

Emergency Operations Plan



*33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305
March 2005*

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RECORD of REVISIONS and CHANGES

[illegible]

To: New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management
Planning Officer
33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH. 03305

Proposal for Changes, Corrections, Additions and Deletions to the Emergency Operations Plan

Any user of this plan is encouraged to recommend changes that the user feels might enhance or clarify a particular portion of the area being addressed. Suggested changes should be submitted to the Bureau of Emergency Management, at the above address, for coordination, comment, concurrence and approval. The format of suggested changes should be by Basic Plan or ESF, Section, Paragraph/Subparagraph and page number.

CHANGE:

SHOULD READ:

Submitted by: (Name)

(Date) (Ph. No.)

Promulgation Document

This publication of the State of New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan represents a concerted effort on the part of State government to provide a mechanism for effectively responding to and recovering from the impact of natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies.

The stated purpose of this plan and associated supporting documents is to facilitate the delivery of state government, community, and mutual aid resources, and to provide needed assistance and relief to disaster victims and the state at large. As no community has the resources to manage a major emergency without outside assistance, this plan represents the states best intentions to deal with disaster within the framework of state-wide cooperation and coordination.

The adoption of this plan nullifies all previously adopted Emergency Operations Plans for the State of New Hampshire

The State of New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan is adopted effective this day, the _____ of _____, 2005.

John H. Lynch, Governor
State of New Hampshire

FOREWORD

The New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (*State EOP*) establishes a framework for State government to provide assistance in an expeditious manner to save lives and to protect property in the event of a disaster. The New Hampshire Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) appreciates the continuing cooperation and support from all the State departments and agencies and to the volunteer and private organizations, which have contributed to the development and publication of this plan. BEM has worked with these groups to provide a forum for the departments and agencies with identified responsibilities in the plan to participate in planning and exercise activities in order to develop, maintain and enhance the State response capability.

The purpose of the *State EOP* is to facilitate the delivery of all types of State response assistance to local jurisdictions and to help them deal with the consequences of significant disasters. The plan outlines the planning assumptions, policies, concept of operations, organizational structures and specific assignments of responsibility to the State departments and agencies involved in coordinating the Federal, State, and local response activities.

Director
Department of Safety
Division of Emergency Services

Signatories to the State of New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

American Red Cross

Department of Administrative Services

**Department of Administrative Services –
Bureau of Purchase & Property – Food
Distribution**

**Department of Agriculture, Markets
and Food**

Department of Corrections

Department of Education

**Department of Environmental Services –
Division of Water**

**Department of Environmental Services –
Division of Air Resources**

**Department of Environmental Services –
Division of Waste Management**

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Justice

**Department of Resources and Economic
Development**

**Department of Safety
Bureau of Emergency Management**

**Department of Safety - Fire Marshal's
Office**

**Department of Safety – Fire Standards
and Training - EMS**

**Department of Safety – Div of Safety
Services – Marine Patrol**

Department of Safety – Pupil Transportation

Department of Safety – State Police

Department of Transportation

Department of Transportation – Aeronautics

Fish and Game Department

Office of Energy and Planning

Insurance Department

New Hampshire National Guard

Public Utilities Commission

Civil Air Patrol

Community Action Agency

National Weather Service

Pease Development Authority

Salvation Army

State Veterinary Medical Association

I. Introduction

The State of New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan, hereafter referred to as the ***State EOP***, is designed to address the response to consequences of any disaster or emergency situation that would affect the population and/or property within New Hampshire. The ***State EOP*** is applicable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tornadoes; manmade incidents such as civil disturbances; and to technological situations such as hazardous materials incidents including Terrorism, power failures, nuclear power plant incidents and national security emergencies.

The ***State EOP*** describes the basic mechanisms and structures by which the State of New Hampshire would respond to potential and/or actual emergency situations. To facilitate effective response operations, the ***State EOP*** incorporates a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) (i.e., communications and alerting, transportation, etc.). Each ESF is assigned a primary or co-primary agency, which has been selected based upon statutory authority, current roles and responsibilities or resources and capabilities within the particular functional area. Other agencies have been designated as support agencies for one or more of the ESF(s) based upon their expertise, resources and capabilities to support the functional areas. The primary agency is responsible for developing and maintaining the ESF documents and for coordinating related tasks during emergency operations.

It is the intention of the State of New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Management to maintain compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as described in the Memo dated March 1, 2004 from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Tom Ridge (see section V pg # 39). The State of New Hampshire emergency response operations will be organized and managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). The Bureau of Emergency Management will continue to develop and refine the Emergency Operations Plan to comply with NIMS requirements as they are developed in the future.

A. Purpose

The primary purpose of the ***State EOP*** is to initiate, coordinate and sustain an effective State response to disasters and emergency situations. The ***State EOP*** is designed to:

1. Identify planning assumptions, assess hazard potentials and develop policies.
2. Establish a concept of operations built upon an interagency coordination in order to facilitate a timely and effective State response.
3. Assign specific functional responsibilities to appropriate State departments and agencies.

4. Coordinate actions necessary to respond to an emergency and coordinate the links between local governments, neighboring States, Federal response and the Maritime Provinces of, Canada.
5. Unify the efforts of government, volunteers and the private sector for a comprehensive approach to reducing the impacts of emergencies/disasters.

B. Scope

1. This State EOP addresses the emergencies and disasters likely to occur as described in the *Appendix D, Mitigation Plan*.
2. Includes those actions that support State and local government efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety and protect property.
3. Comprises all State departments and agencies, assigned one or more functions, activities and/or tasks, to provide response and recovery activities in support of local operations during an emergency or disaster.
 - a. Department and agency assignments are based upon their day-to-day responsibilities, statutory/legislative requirements and/or Federal regulations.
 - b. Additional assignments may be made through an executive order (EO), as the situation warrants.
4. Provides for the integration and coordination between government, the private sector and volunteer organizations involved in emergency response and recovery efforts.
5. Describes how national, Federal and other States, resources will be coordinated to supplement State resources in response to a disaster.

C. Structure

As shown in *Figure 1, Components of the State EOP* consists of the following:

1. A format, that is consistent with the Federal Response Plan (FRP) using the ESF concept and approach to providing assistance.
2. The Basic Plan, which describes the purpose, scope, situations and assumptions, hazard analysis, concept of operations, plan management and authorities of the State departments and/or agencies in response to an emergency or disaster.

3. Administrative Appendices that include: a list of acronyms/abbreviations, terms and definitions, a compendium of emergency authorities and directives and hazard analysis and assessment, which serve as points of reference and information for the users.
4. Functional ESFs that delineate primary and/or co-primary and support agencies and describe policies, situations, concept of operations and responsibilities; necessary standard operating procedures/guides (SOPs/SOGs) to implement functions.
5. Hazard-specific Annexes, which include Hazardous Materials, Terrorism and Radiological Protection

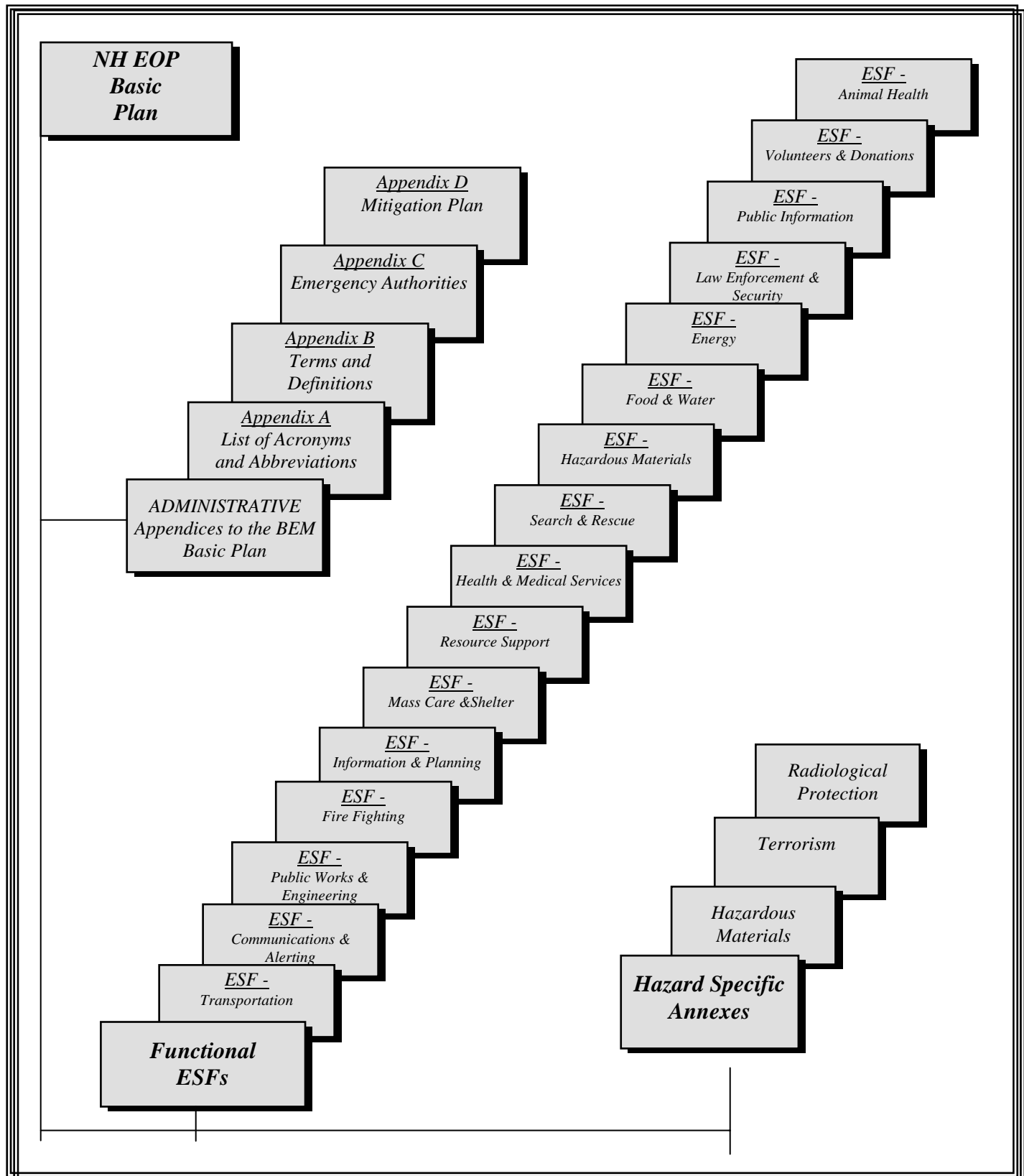


Figure 1: Components of the State EOP

D. ESF Descriptions

Transportation – Provides for coordination, control and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies.

Communications and Alerting – Provides emergency warning, information and guidance to the public. Facilitates the requirements and resources needed to provide for back-up capability for all means of communication.

Public Works & Engineering – Provides for debris clearance, roads, highways and bridge repairs, engineering, construction, repair and restoration of essential public works systems and services, and the safety inspection of damaged public buildings.

Fire Fighting – Provides for mobilization and deployment, and assists in coordinating structural fire fighting resources to combat urban incidents; provides incident management assistance for on-scene incident command and control operations.

Information and Planning – Provides for the overall management and coordination of the State's emergency operations in support of local government. Collects, analyzes and disseminates critical information on emergency operations for decision making purposes. Identifies the roles and responsibilities of State government in coordinating Federal assistance to local government.

Mass Care & Shelter – Manages and coordinates sheltering, feeding and first aid for disaster victims. Provides for temporary housing, food, clothing, and special human needs in situations that do not warrant mass-care systems. Manages the receipt and distribution of donated goods and services. Provides assistance in coordinating and managing volunteer resources.

Resource Support – Secures resources through mutual aid agreements and procurement procedures for all ESFs, as needed. Provides for coordination and documentation of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities and services used during disaster response and initial relief operations.

Health and Medical Services – Provides care and treatment for the ill and injured. Mobilizes trained health and medical personnel and other emergency medical supplies, materials and facilities. Provides public health and environmental sanitation services, disease and vector control and the collection, identification and protection of human remains.

Search & Rescue – Provides resources for ground, water and airborne activities to locate, identify and remove from a stricken area, persons lost or trapped in buildings and other structures. Provides for specialized emergency response and rescue operations.

Hazardous Materials – Provides response, inspection, containment and cleanup of hazardous materials accidents or releases.

Food & Water – Identifies, secures, prepares and/or arranges for transportation of safe food and water supplies for mass feeding to affected areas following a disaster.

Energy – Coordinates with the private sector the emergency repair and restoration of critical public energy utilities (i.e., gas, electricity, etc.). Coordinates the rationing and distribution of emergency power and fuel.

Law Enforcement & Security – Provides for the protection of life and property by enforcing laws, orders and regulation, including the movement of persons from threatened or hazardous areas. Provides for area security, traffic and access control.

Public Information – Provides for effective collection, control and dissemination of public information to inform the general public adequately of emergency conditions and available assistance. Coordinates a system to minimize rumors and misinformation during an emergency.

Volunteers and Donations – Facilitates the delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to support response operations and relief efforts in a disaster.

Animal Health – Provides for a coordinated response in the management and containment of any communicable disease resulting in an animal health emergency.

II. Situation and Planning Assumptions

A. Situation

The State of New Hampshire lies in the northeast section of the United States, bordered on the north by the Canadian Province of Quebec; on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Massachusetts; and on the west by Vermont. The total area of the State is nine thousand, three hundred and four (9,304) square miles. Approximately eighty (80) percent of the land area is rural and wooded. The State capital is Concord. The State population, according to the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, was approximately 1.24 million persons (an increase of 11.4% since the 1990 Census). The State is divided into 10 counties and 234 incorporated cities and towns. County populations range from as few as 33,111 residents in Coos County to 380,841 in Hillsborough County. City and town populations range from as few as 37 residents in Hart's Location to 107,006 in Manchester.

Accordingly, the situation is as follows:

1. New Hampshire faces a wide array of risks, which may pose a significant threat to the population and property within the State. These include natural, technological and/or national security emergencies or disasters.

2. Depending upon the extent and nature of the disaster or emergency, a potential condition exists that may severely hamper the economic and physical infrastructure of the State and/or affected regional area.
3. During an emergency or disaster, the State will take immediate and appropriate actions to determine, direct, mobilize and coordinate the response movement. The State will activate the necessary functions to redirect resources in order to save lives, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, protect property and repair essential facilities.
4. A catastrophic disaster may overwhelm local and State governments in providing a timely and effective response to meet the needs of the situation.

B. Planning Assumptions

An emergency or disaster can occur in the State at any time, any place. It may create significant degrees of human suffering, property damage and economic hardship to individuals, governments and the business community. The State assumes that there are many emergency situations that may directly produce severe consequences within New Hampshire and the varying degrees of impact will affect the response. Hence, the following assumptions are valid:

1. The State is primarily responsible for natural, manmade and technological emergency preparedness and has shared responsibilities with the Federal government for national security preparedness.
2. These responsibilities necessitate the development of a multi-hazard plan, with functional ESFs and detailed procedures, supported by local emergency plans.
3. That a disaster, producing a great number of casualties and wide spread damage, may occur with little or no warning.
4. Depending upon the severity of the situation, local governments may be quickly overwhelmed with the emergency.
5. Each level of government will respond to an incident using its available resources, to include the use of mutual aid, and may request assistance from the next higher level of government, if required (i.e., municipality to State and State to Federal government).
6. The State will modify normal operations and redirect resources to assist and support local governments in saving lives, relieving human suffering, sustaining survivors, protecting property and re-establishing essential services.

7. Private and volunteer organizations (i.e., American Red Cross, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), etc.) will provide immediate life sustaining relief to individuals and families, not normally available from government resources. Local and/or State agencies will assist these organizations by providing information, guidance and coordination of their relief efforts.
8. Local and State emergency operations plans address the ability to direct, control, coordinate and manage emergency operations during multiple events.
9. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the principal on-scene incident management system to direct and control response and initial relief actions and activities. (As identified in RSA 21-P:52)
10. Federal government resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment emergency operations and recovery efforts beyond the capabilities of State government.
11. Local government will continue to function under all disaster and emergency conditions.
12. Citizens expect the government to keep them informed and to provide assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster. All levels of government share the responsibility for working together in mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from the effects of an emergency or disaster.
13. If the situation warrants, the Governor of New Hampshire may declare a STATE OF EMERGENCY and request immediate Federal assistance to augment efforts in relieving major emergency or disaster related problems beyond the capabilities of State and local government.

C. Hazard Analysis and Assessment

The hazard analysis and assessment study is located as *Appendix D, Mitigation Plan*, in the Administrative Appendices to this *State EOP*.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. State response operations will be organized and managed under the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. Actions/Activities identified under the concept of operations are based upon the premise that an emergency or disaster event has exceeded the capabilities and resources of local government, thereby requiring State assistance. Such assistance, when authorized by the Governor, will be provided by State agencies operating under their own authority, or as part of an effort coordinated by the Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM), operating on behalf of the Governor. The Governor may request assistance from the Federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and State governments are exceeded.
3. The Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property in an emergency or disaster situation. An executive order or proclamation of a STATE OF EMERGENCY shall activate the disaster response and recovery portions of the *State EOP* and is the authority for the deployment and use of any function to which the plan applies. Therefore, the following applies:
 - a. During an emergency or disaster requiring a State response, primary, co-primary and support agencies, when directed by the Governor or designee, will take actions to identify requirements and resources needed to respond to the situation.
4. Assigned agencies have been grouped together under the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), either as primary, co-primary, or support, to facilitate the provisions of the response actions of the State. A listing of the ESFs and their primary areas of responsibilities that have been adopted by the State of New Hampshire are located on pages 5-6, Basic Plan.
 - a. Each ESF has been assigned a number of functions to support response operations in an emergency situation. The designated primary agency, with the assistance of one or more of the support agencies, is responsible for managing the activities of the ESF and ensuring the missions are carried out, as necessary. The primary and support agency assignments for each of the ESFs are identified by *Figure 2, Emergency Support Function Assignment Matrix*.

- b. Specific functional missions, organizational structures, response actions, primary and/or co-primary and support agency responsibilities are described in the individual ESF sections to the *State EOP*.
- 5. Based upon the situation, primary, co-primary and support agencies may be authorized, by the Governor, to provide assistance in support of local operations without an executive order or proclamation of a STATE OF EMERGENCY

B. New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Implementation

This plan has the force and effect of law as promulgated by the Governor. Plan implementation, and the subsequent supporting actions taken by State government, are specific to the emergency or disaster situation. Implementation is influenced by the timely acquisition and assessment of reliable information gathered from disaster affected jurisdictions. The plan is in effect for mitigation, preparedness, response and initial recovery activities when a major emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent.

C. Phases of Emergency Management

The *State EOP* addresses many types of hazards that New Hampshire may be exposed to. The plan also takes a comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing the State's capabilities and shortfalls to respond to the hazards identified in *Appendix D, Mitigation Plan* to the *State EOP*. In doing so, the plan takes into consideration the following four phases of emergency management:

1. Mitigation

Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of some disaster occurrences and include long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards and/or reduce the degree of hazard risk. Some mitigation examples include flood plain management and public education programs. Mitigation seeks to prevent disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters that may strike. Hazard mitigation should follow all disasters.

2. Preparedness

Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, mitigation, developing public information programs and alerting and warning are among the activities conducted under this phase of emergency management to ensure the most effective and efficient response in a disaster. Preparedness seeks to establish capabilities to protect people from the effects of disasters in order to save the maximum number of lives, minimize injuries, reduce damage and protect property. Procedures and agreements to obtain emergency supplies, material, equipment and people are developed.

3. ***Response***

Response is the actual provision of emergency services during an emergency and/or disaster. These activities can reduce casualties, limit damage, and help to speed recovery. Response activities include directing emergency operations, evacuation, shelter and other protective measures.

4. ***Recovery***

Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process to restore the jurisdiction to normal conditions in the aftermath of any emergency or disaster involving extensive damage. Short-term operations assess damages, restore vital services to the community and provide for basic needs to the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or to an improved, State of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are provision of temporary housing, restoration of government services and reconstruction of damaged areas.

D. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

1. ***General***

In response to an incident that requires the activation of the ***State EOP*** and subsequently the State EOC, the BEM Director will determine the extent of the State's emergency response and activate appropriate ESFs accordingly. The extent of activation will be based upon, but not limited to the following:

- a. Communications and Alerting in support of agency notifications and EOC operations.
- b. The initial planning & information data (damage assessment) received from outside sources (i.e., local governments, public, news organizations, Federal government).
- c. Requests for State assistance from local governments.
- d. Pre-disaster response to emergency situations (i.e., hurricanes, winter storms, flooding potential, etc.).
- e. The BEM Director or designee, after consideration of the event(s), will determine the extent of activation for ***Communications and Alerting and Information & Planning***. The organization of the EOC will follow the State EOC SOG's

2. ***State Emergency Operations Center (EOC)***

The EOC is the facility that is used to coordinate a State response to any major emergency or disaster situation. It is located at Johnson Hall, 107 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire. Security and maintenance of the State EOC facilities will be carried out in accordance with EOC SOPs/SOGs. In the event the EOC in Concord is threatened an alternate EOC may be activated.

The following are the Operational Levels used in the State EOC The NHBEM Director, Deputy Director, Chief of Operations, Assistant Chief of Operations or their designee will declare these operational levels:

a. **Level One**

Normal Operations. The Operations Section is staffed and operational daily from 0800 to 1600 hours, Monday through Friday. An off-hours Duty Officer system is in place for nighttime, holiday and weekend coverage

b. **Level Two**

A low intensity event. Communications and Information & Planning Section monitor the event, collect information and notify appropriate staff. Selected assistance may be required from NHBEM staff. An example of a Level Two would be an Unusual Event declared at Vermont Yankee / Seabrook Nuclear Plant.

c. **Level Three**

High intensity event. The situation requires, or is likely to require, a limited response from the state; or has the potential to result in a significant loss of life, property damage, or the disruption of vital public safety infrastructure. The EOC is activated, the State Emergency Operations Plan is implemented, and appropriate ESF's notified and staffed as required. Rapid Needs Assessment Teams are alerted for possible mobilization. An example of a Level Three would be an Alert declared at Vermont Yankee/Seabrook Nuclear Plant.

d. **Level Four**

A complex, high intensity event has or is likely to occur. It requires a significant state and/or Federal response. The event has all the attributes of Level Three, but is more complex, either because a larger geographic area is affected, or because the potential effects are greater. It is likely to result in a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The EOC is activated for the duration of the event. The entire NHBEM staff is placed on standby and selected members report to the EOC. Rapid Needs Assessment Teams (RNAT) are deployed as required (in accordance with the Rapid Needs Assessment Team Plan). An example of a Level Four would be a Site Area Emergency/General Emergency declared at Vermont Yankee/Seabrook Nuclear Plant.

3. **Organization**

By the direction of the Governor, each State department or agency with emergency or disaster responsibilities have multi-hazard emergency operations plans and implementing procedures. The organization to implement the *State EOP* under emergency or disaster conditions consists of State agencies having primary, co-primary and support agency roles as specified in the functional ESFs. *Figure 4, State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Organization Chart* details the overall response structure of the *State EOP*. Direction and Control is the responsibility of the Governor's Office, with implementation and coordination conducted by BEM.

The emergency response organization is composed of interagency coordination and operational support elements from participating departments and agencies. The five (5) elements are described as follows:

a. **Command and Control Section**

This section is composed of elements that provide direction and control of the emergency situation; ensures the response follows established SOPs/SOGs; and provides for a centralized EOC facility. The Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) is the primary agency assigned to the Command and Control Section and will ensure the following:

- 1) Coordination of all emergency response functions in the State EOC.

- 2) Establish and maintain a facility to be used as the State EOC for centralized direction, coordination and control of emergency operations.
- 3) Develop EOC activation/deactivation SOPs/SOGs, staffing requirements and functional operating procedures/guides.

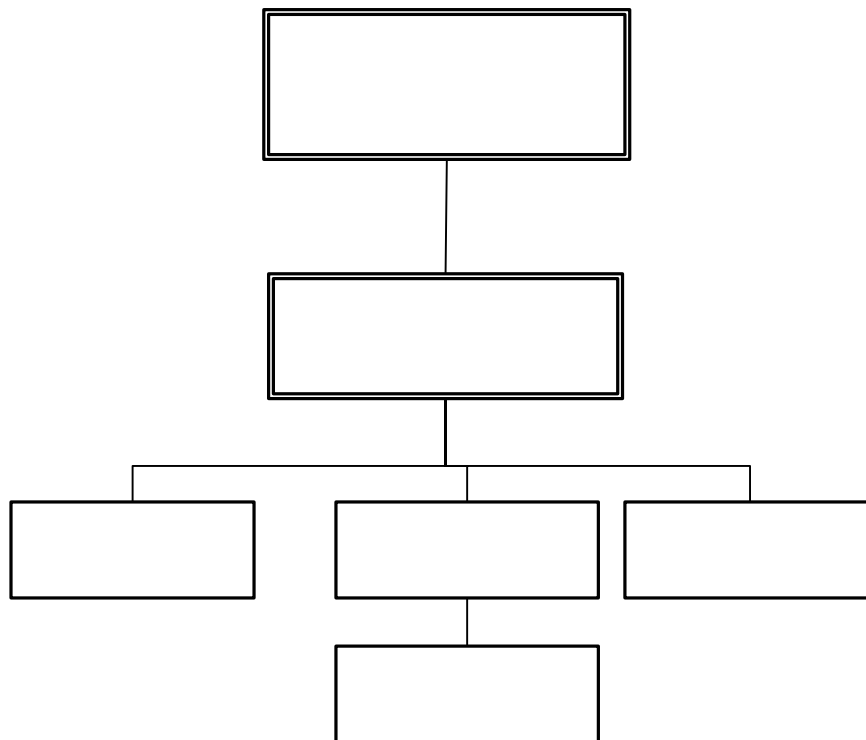


Figure 3: State Command and Control Section Organization Chart

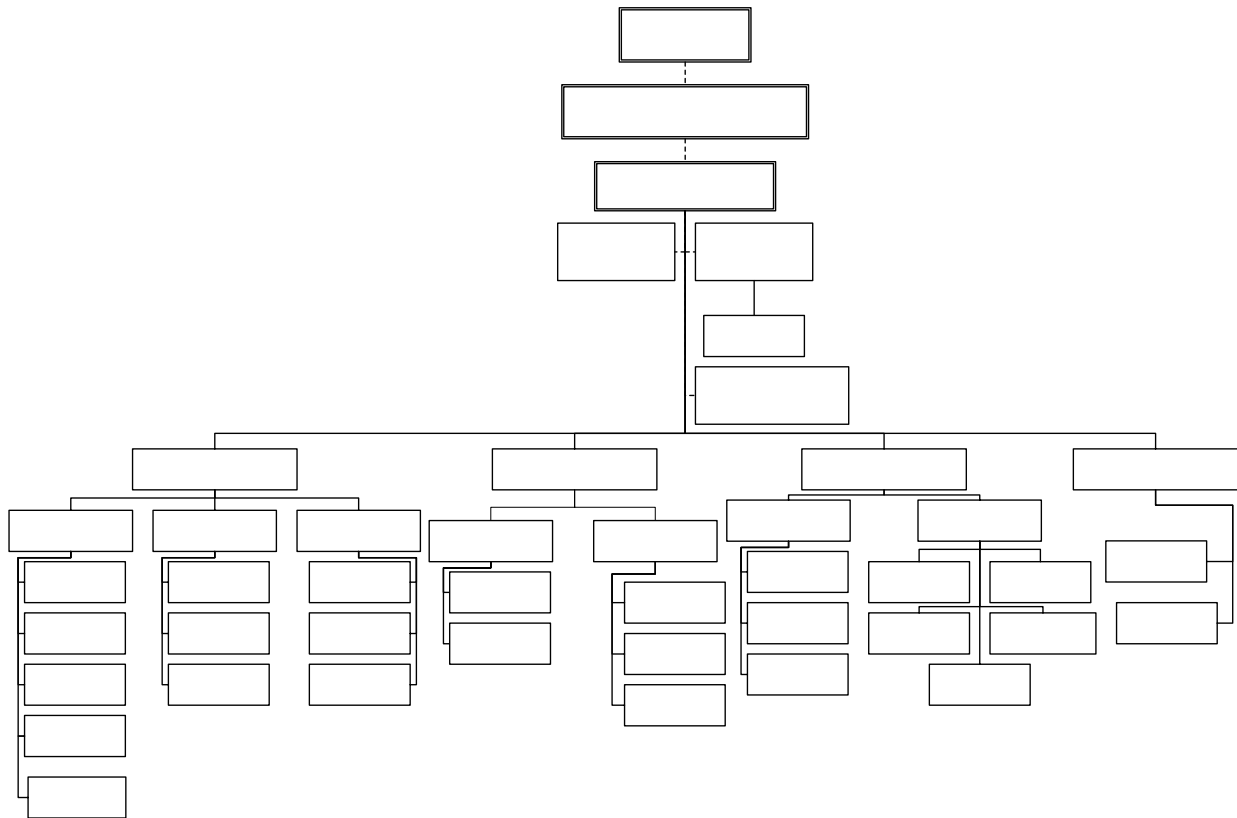


Figure 4: State Emergency Operations Center Organization Chart

b. **Operations Section**

This section is composed of elements that, when either partially or fully activated, will provide emergency support functions to support local operations during an emergency/disaster. Each ESF is responsible for assessing assistance requirements and resource requests and to organize and direct appropriate response actions. **Figure 5, State Operations Section Organization Chart**, identifies the ESFs and the functional activities. Staffing patterns will be dependent upon the severity of the emergency.

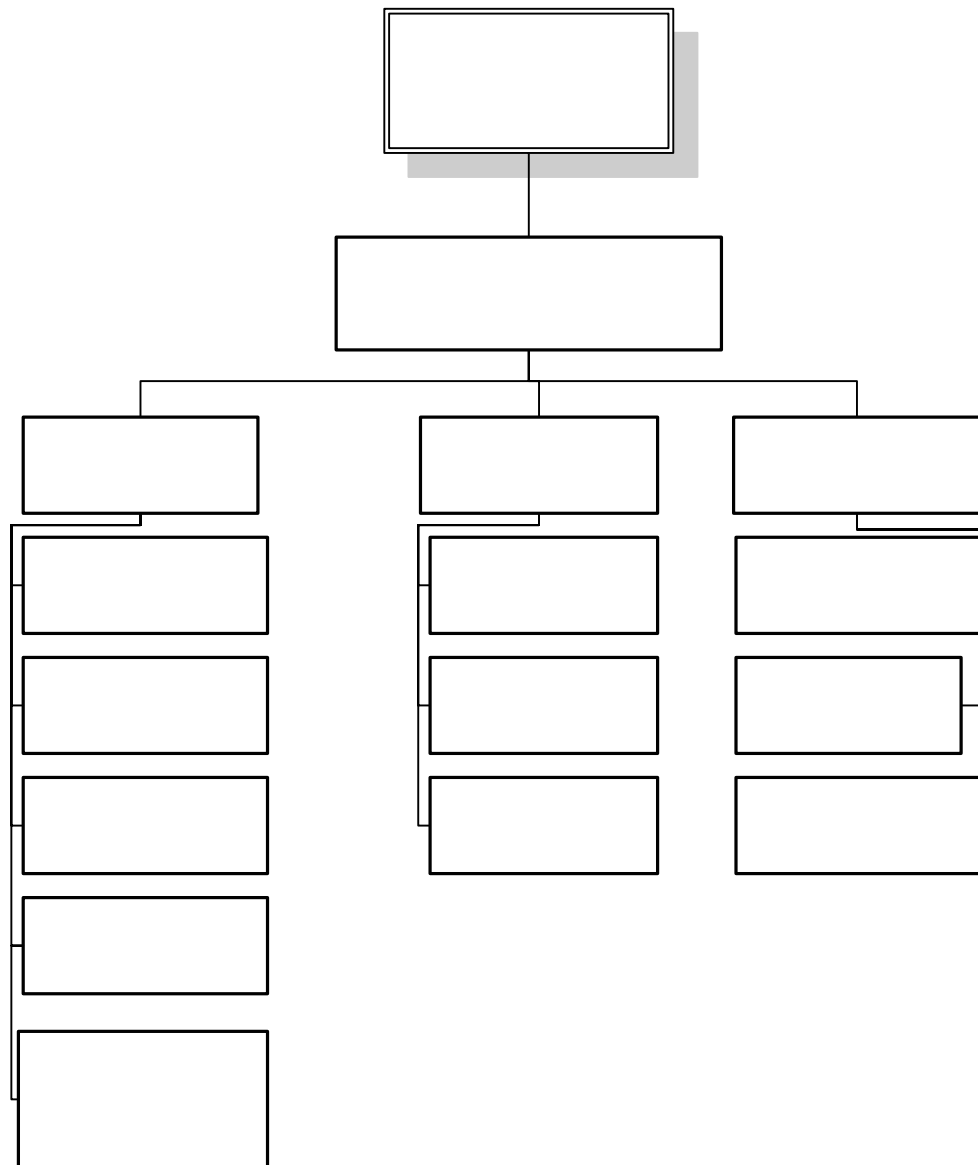


Figure 5: State Operations Section Organization Chart

c. **Information & Planning Section**

This element includes information and planning activities to support operations. This includes functions to collect and process information; develop information into briefings, reports and other materials; display pertinent information on maps, charts and status boards; consolidate information for response and recovery actions; provide an action tracking system; and provide technical services in support of operations. **Figure 6, State Information & Planning Section Organization Chart** identifies the working components within the element.

During activations of the State EOC, the Information and Planning Section will be supported by each of the ESF's represented in the EOC. Clerical Staff will be made available to augment all elements of section.

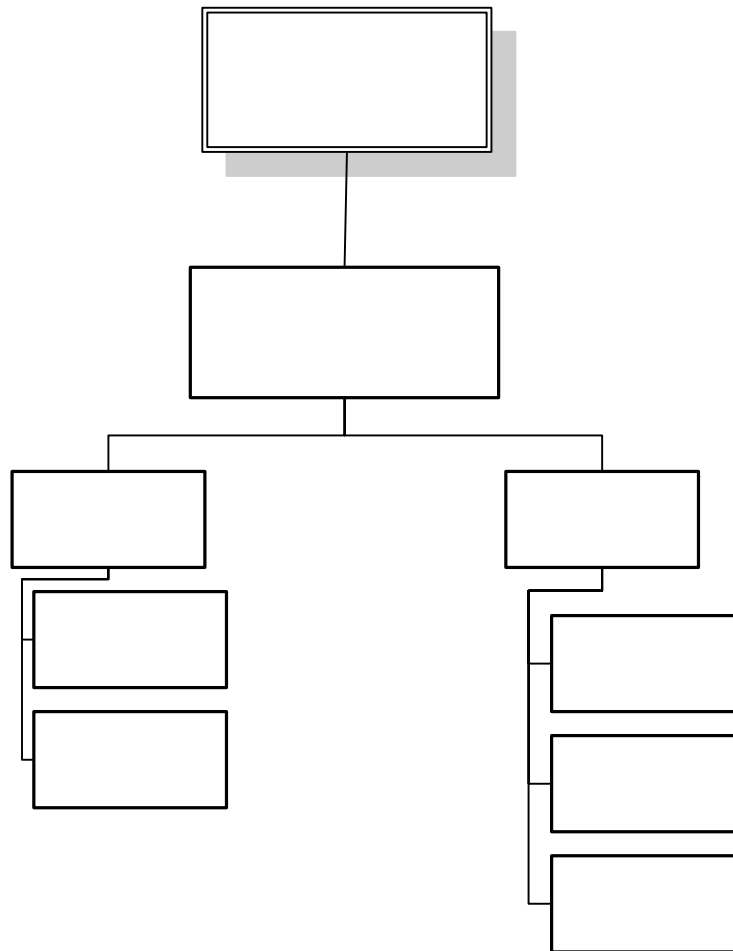


Figure 6: State Information and Planning Section Organization Chart
(Staffing patterns are dependent upon the severity of the emergency)

d. **Logistics Section**

This element includes those activities that provide facilities, materials and services to support response and recovery efforts.

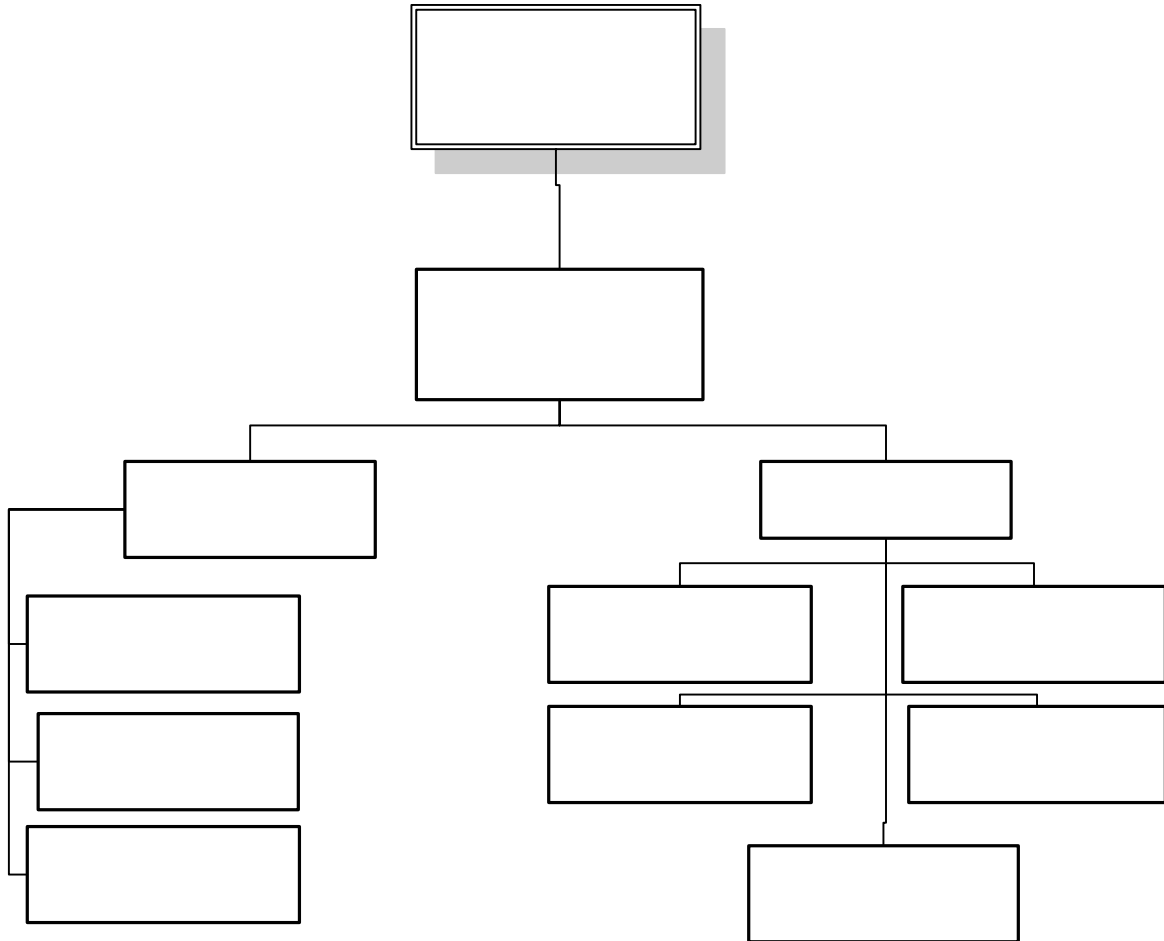


Figure 7: State Logistics Section Organization Chart

e. **Administrative & Finance Section**

This element provides support to the response and recovery efforts, as required

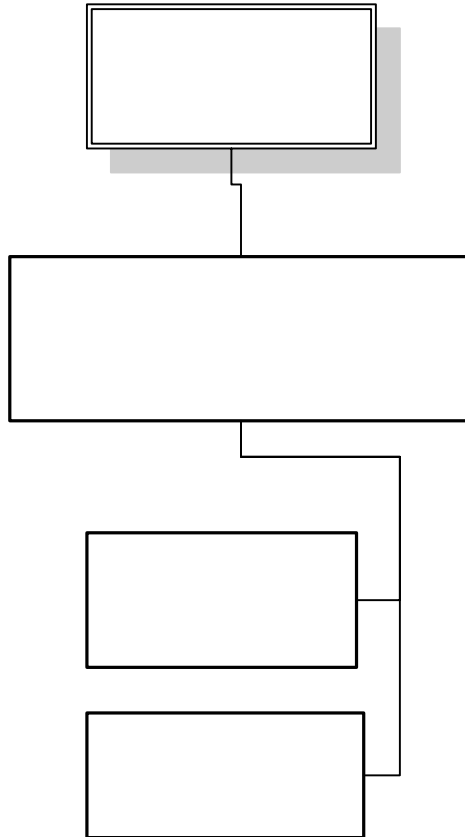


Figure 8: State Administrative & Finance Section Organization Chart

4. ***Responsibilities***

- a. **Governor** – The Governor of New Hampshire has overall responsibility for emergency management functions and is assisted in these duties by the Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management Director.
- b. **State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR)** – The BEM Director will operate on behalf of the Governor and provide the necessary coordination, direction and control for State rendered emergency assistance to local jurisdiction(s) in those situations that do not warrant a Declaration of a State of Emergency. When an emergency or disaster situation is of such severity and magnitude as to warrant a State of Emergency or Presidential declaration, the Governor will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and a Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR).
 - 1) State Coordinating Officer (SCO) –serves as the Governor’s principal assistant in the coordination and supervision of all activities being conducted by State and local government emergency operations under a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration. The SCO will act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) during a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
 - 2) Governor’s Authorized Representative (GAR) – serves as the State’s representative for the execution of all necessary documents for disaster assistance following a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration.
- c. **BEM Director** – The BEM Director, on behalf of the Governor of New Hampshire, is responsible for supporting the Governor's direction and control activities for the State's emergency response efforts. This includes the activation of emergency response facilities and the appropriate ESFs, directing and coordinating operations, recommending and implementing protective actions and coordinating local, State and Federal assistance.

- d. **All State departments, agencies and offices** – Are responsible for the following:
 - 1) Ensure orderly succession of officials for all key positions to maintain operations during emergency situations.
 - 2) Ensure maintenance and safeguarding of key records and documents.
 - 3) Maintain a system for internal status reporting on staffing and other resources, damage assessments and procedures to respond to emergencies.
 - 4) Routinely update and maintain emergency operating procedures that prescribe in detail the responsibilities of the agency during an emergency, including notification of response personnel, twenty-four hour shifts and other appropriate measures.
- e. **ESF Primary, Co-primary and Support Agencies** –Will establish and maintain the capability to carry out the emergency functions as assigned. Agency roles are defined as primary, co-primary or support.
 - 1) Departments, agencies or offices that have a primary responsibility for an ESF will organize, supervise and coordinate all activities within that functional area. Primary and co-primary organizations are responsible for specifying the actions of the supporting elements and establishing coherent requirements that can be effectively and efficiently carried out.
 - 2) Departments, agencies and offices that have a support responsibility for an ESF will respond, as required.
- f. **State departments, agencies and offices that are not assigned an ESF primary or support agency role** – will serve as a reserve for staffing and material resources. Each State department, Agency or Office, will maintain provisions for resource management, direction and control of personnel, continuity of operations and government and preservation of records.
- g. **Local Government** – has overall responsibility, by law, for the direction and control of emergency disaster operations within the respective jurisdiction. The local emergency management director has the responsibility for the development and implementation of emergency management programs designed to provide for rapid

and effective response to an emergency situation. The local EM director should plan for the protection of life and property within the community.

- h. **Federal Government** – The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the responsibility for the coordination of Federal response operations and resources in support of State and local emergency capabilities. Federal policy and response is detailed in the Federal Response Plan (FRP), the FEMA Region I Response Plan. The State/Federal interface is detailed in Section III, Concept of Operations, Part H, State to Local, State, and Federal Interface.
- i. **Volunteer and Private Organizations** – may have primary and supporting functions within the *State EOP*.
 - 1) The American Red Cross (ARC) has a primary support response function to mitigate suffering by providing emergency mass care, food, clothing, shelter, first aid and aid to individuals and families.
 - 2) Volunteer NH ! and other volunteer, non-profit, charitable and/or religious organizations may provide assistance in registration, identification, medical assistance, shelter, mass feeding, collection of resources and other support functions at the State and local level.

E. Administrative, Finance, Logistics, Mutual Aid Agreements

1. Administrative

- a. During an emergency/disaster the Governor shall determine, as necessary, which normal administrative procedures shall be suspended, relaxed or made optional in order to prevent unnecessary impediments to emergency operations and recovery activities. Departures from normal methods should be stated in the Governor's State of Emergency declarations, or as specified in the *State EOP* and its supporting documents.
- b. State and local response elements will include provisions for documenting all disaster related expenditures using accepted accounting procedures as outlined in the State's Public Assistance Program Administrative Plan. Such accounting documentation will support the State's request for supplemental Federal assistance.
- c. Upon activation of the *State EOP*, each delegated representative of the State's response team shall ensure that personnel, property, equipment, supplies and vehicles are accounted for and protected. In addition, assurances for rapid deployment should be maintained.
- d. All elements of State agencies, departments and offices shall implement established resource controls and determine the availability and accessibility of such resources. Additional required resources needed to support the emergency operation should be identified.
- e. When local resources have been exhausted, requests for assistance will be submitted to the BEM Director or designee.
- f. Training of emergency operations staff will be conducted annually through in-house training sessions, exercises, actual response and BEM/FEMA courses. If warranted, the BEM training staff will conduct accelerated/refresher training on an appropriate subject matter during periods of increased readiness status.

2. *Finance*

- a. Funding allocations to meet the needs of an emergency situation is met by:
 - 1) If a disaster declaration is requested by the Governor, through FEMA Region I, to the President of the United States, and if such is declared, then reimbursement of associated disaster activity expenses may be available through FEMA. Procedures for applying for Federal disaster assistance funds will be in accordance with prescribed State and Federal disaster assistance protocols and procedures, which are located in the State EOC.
- b. A major disaster or emergency may require the expenditure of large sums of State and local funds. Financial operations may be carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures requiring expeditious actions that meet sound financial management and accountability requirements.
- c. State financial support for emergency operations shall be from funds regularly appropriated to State departments. If the demands exceed available funds, the Governor may, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, make additional funds available from the Disaster Emergency Fund. If monies available from the fund are insufficient, the Governor has the authority under a State Declaration of Emergency to transfer and expend moneys appropriated for other purposes. In the event the cost of a State response will clearly outstrip state funding allocations, the Governor may request a Federal declaration.
- d. State departments designated as primary and/or co-primary agencies for the ESFs, conducting emergency support activities, will be responsible for establishing and maintaining financial support and accountability during emergency operations. Each department is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation to support requests for reimbursement, for submitting bills in a timely fashion, and for closing out assignments.

- e. State and local government entities are responsible for documenting all emergency or disaster related expenditures using generally accepted accounting procedures, as outlined in the State Community Assistance Administrative Plan or as stipulated in the ESF documents. Care must be taken throughout the course of the emergency to maintain logs, records, receipts, invoices, purchase orders, rental agreements, etc. These documents will be necessary to support claims, purchases, reimbursements and disbursements. Record keeping is necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post recovery audits.

3. *Logistics*

- a. BEM, in coordination with other State departments, will facilitate logistical support for statewide emergency operations (i.e., provide supplies and equipment) and, if required, sleeping and feeding facilities for State EOC staff.
- b. State and local government officials shall implement established resource controls and determine resource availability. This would include source and quantity of available resources. Further, they shall keep the State EOC advised of any anticipated shortfalls in the required resources needed to support a given emergency or disaster operation.
- c. Local jurisdictions should develop and maintain a current database of locally available resources and their locations. The database should include all public and private equipment and personnel with special technical skills, pertinent to the anticipated needs of the local jurisdiction.

4. ***Mutual Aid Agreements***

- a. No single local jurisdiction will have all the personnel, equipment and materials required to cope with a major emergency or disaster. Additional assistance may be rendered through a system of mutual aid agreements, which provide for obtaining additional resources from non-impacted inter/intra-jurisdictional governmental agencies and other organizations. Mutual aid agreements are an essential component of emergency management planning, response and recovery activities. These agreements can significantly increase the availability of critical resources and improve response and recovery efforts. According to *Title I, The State and Its Government, Chapter 21-P, Section 21-P:40 Mutual Aid Arrangements* of the Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs), – “The local director of each local organization for emergency management may, with the approval of the commissioner and in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such arrangements shall be consistent with the state emergency management plan and program, and in time of emergency it shall be the duty of each local organization for emergency management to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid arrangements. Parties shall be entitled to the same immunities and exemptions as provided in RSA 21-P: 41”.
- b. The Northeastern States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have entered into a reciprocal Mutual Aid Agreement to provide assistance as available, with the following Canadian Provinces New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

F. Alert and Notification

BEM may receive notification of a disaster or impending emergency from multiple sources. Depending upon the time and day, the sequence would be as follows:

1. During normal staffing, BEM would be alerted to the emergency or disaster situation by local jurisdictions, NH State Police, and/or other responding State agencies. Depending upon the severity of the incident, the BEM Director/Operations Officer would initiate all or part of the ***State EOP***.

2. If the emergency occurs during off duty hours, the New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Communications or New Hampshire State Police notifies the BEM Duty Officer of the situation. Based upon the severity of the incident, the Duty Officer will initiate further notifications and/or activations (partial or full) of the **State EOP** according to the SOP in the Bureau of Emergency Managements DUTY OFFICER'S HANDBOOK.
3. Primary and support agency notification actions are described in detail under the agency's assigned ESF component of the **State EOP**.
4. Upon initial notification from the NH State Police or BEM, each responding agency is responsible for conducting its own internal notifications.

G. Activation and Deployment

Activation of the **State EOP** or EOC is dependent on a variety of circumstances. Activation and staffing of the EOC will be done in accordance with the Bureau of Emergency Management Operations Section SOP's/SOG's. The generalized assumptions are as follows:

1. The **State EOP** will be utilized to address particular requirements of a given disaster or emergency situation. Selected functional ESFs will be activated based upon the nature and scope of the event and the level of State support needed to respond.
2. Based upon the requirements of the situation, BEM will notify State departments and agencies regarding activation of some or all of the functional ESFs and other structures of the **State EOP**. Priority for notification will be given to primary agencies as specified by the ESFs.
3. When activation of the **State EOP** (partial or full) is initiated, and unless otherwise specified, all State department, agency, and office representatives having primary and/or co-primary roles and responsibilities, as specified in the **State EOP**, will deploy to the State EOC, 107 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH, and activate their respective ESF component to the **State EOP** and relevant SOPs/SOGs.
 - a. In the event the primary State EOC is inaccessible/unusable, staff will report to the alternate EOC located at the New Hampshire National Guard Training Center, Center Strafford, New Hampshire.

H. State-to-Local, -State, -Federal, and -International Interface

The identification and notification procedures for State-to-local, -State, -Federal, and -International interface to follow are described in the functional and hazard specific ESFs. Generally, the concepts are as follows:

1. The State-to-local interface will be specified with each **Local EOP** and will be guided by emergency management and **Communications and Alerting**. Unless otherwise noted, the chief elected official (CEO) of the jurisdiction is responsible for direction and control within the jurisdiction. The CEO may appoint an emergency management director who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation for emergency management within said jurisdiction.
2. State-to-State linkage would occur through emergency management and **Communications and Alerting**. Standardized forms are to be used to achieve the linkage.
3. Once the **State EOP** and the State EOC have been activated, the linkage with FEMA will be established and maintained. The following highlights the issues regarding this linkage with specifics found in the individual ESFs:
 - a. **Points of Contact:** Where practical and the incident dictates, a list correlating the State and Federal functional counterparts and primary contacts will be provided during the initial notification phase and thereafter upon changes in status. In addition, a current copy of **Figure 2, Emergency Support Function Assignment Matrix** of the **State EOP** will be attached to the initial notification to FEMA. This figure lists the functional ESFs and assigns primary, co-primary, and support State agencies to each function.
 - b. Status reports, compiled by **Information and Planning** will be forwarded to the first response level of FEMA (i.e., an Emergency Response Team – Advance (ERT-A), Disaster Field Office (DFO), Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC) at Maynard, MA, or the Regional Offices in Boston, MA).
 - c. **Figure 5, State Operations Section Organization Chart** found on page 18 and **Figure 6, State Information and Planning Section Organization Chart** found on page 19 illustrate the State functions to the Federal Response Plan (FRP) counterparts.

- d. Software Compatibility: The Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management and the State EOC have standardized software with Microsoft Office 2000. FEMA has standardized using Microsoft Office 97. No conflicts are apparent.
- 4. Upon notification or request from New Hampshire’s International partners BEM will activate one or more ESFs to provide assistance and coordinate the State’s response.
 - a. In the event there is a significant request for assistance, BEM may decide to activate the EOC to establish the coordination links and help coordinate the State’s response.

I Continuity of Operations (COOP)

- 1. The major thrust of an emergency operations plan is to protect the lives and properties of those involved in a disaster and return the situation to normal. Disasters can interrupt, paralyze, and/or destroy the ability of State and local governments to carry out specific executive, legislative and judicial functions. Therefore, it is imperative that the State of New Hampshire establishes and maintains the capability to provide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions during emergencies or disasters.
- 2. The Department of Safety – Bureau of Emergency Management (BEM) will develop, maintain and exercise a COOP Plan for The Bureau of Emergency Management. BEM will assist and coordinate with all State departments, agencies and offices in developing, maintaining and exercising a COOP Plan outlining how essential services and functions will be maintained during emergencies/disasters.
- 3. In order to ensure effective emergency operations, the following should be considered:
 - a. That State and local governments provide a capability to preserve, maintain and/or reconstitute their respective abilities to function under the threat or occurrence of any emergency and/or disaster that could disrupt governmental operations or services.
 - b. That State emergency response departments, agencies and offices provide for the following during emergency operations:
 - 1) Each element has designated and trained personnel available for EOC deployment.

- 2) Each element maintains and updates notification lists, twenty-four hour staffing capabilities, and standard operating procedures/guides (SOPs/SOGs).
- c. Each of the emergency response departments, agencies, and offices will also develop and maintain policies, plans and SOPs/SOGs to ensure the capability to provide essential services/functions is sustained during emergencies and/or disasters.
4. In the event the primary EOC is inaccessible, is damaged to the point it is rendered uninhabitable or is destroyed, the BEM Director will take action to relocate State emergency operations to the alternate EOC site.
 - a. The alternate EOC is located at New Hampshire National Guard Training Center, Center Stafford, New Hampshire.
 - b. BEM is responsible for developing and maintaining EOC Relocation Procedure/Guides and/or Checklists, as appropriate.
 - 1) The EOC Relocation Procedures/Guides/Checklists are located in the EOC SOP.

I. Continuity of Government (COG)/Line of Succession

1. In order to maintain civil order and control, it is imperative for all levels of government to identify clear lines of succession and establish the mechanisms to ensure government continues to function during emergencies and/or disasters.
2. The following is the Line of Succession that has been established for the State of New Hampshire, as noted in the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire Part II [Art.] 49. The President of the Senate will succeed the Governor. The order of succession is listed below.
 - a. **Governor**
 - b. **President of the Senate**
 - c. **Speaker of the House**
 - d. **Secretary of State**
 - e. **State Treasurer**

3. To ensure the State maintains the capability to effectively control and coordinate emergency response operations during times of emergency/disasters, the following Line of Succession is established:
 - a. **Governor or Governors Authorized Representative (GAR)**
 - b. **Alternate GAR**
 - c. **Director of the Bureau of Emergency Management**
 - d. **Bureau of Emergency Management Operations Officer**
4. BEM will assist in the development and maintenance of Continuity of Government (COG)/Line of Succession Plan for the State.

J. Recovery and Deactivation

Deactivation of emergency operations is dependent on a wide range of variables that must be satisfied before such an event may occur. Some basic principles that should be followed before deactivation are:

1. All health and safety issues are resolved prior to full deactivation;
2. All essential services and facilities are re-established and operational;
3. Partial deactivation of the *State EOP*, in particular functional ESFs, may occur only when all issues within the specific functional area are resolved;
4. Recovery operations may be initiated during response operations;
5. Deactivation of response operations may be followed by the recovery operation;
6. Final deactivation of all operational activities will only occur with authority from the Governor and in coordination with appropriate local, State and Federal governments.

IV. Plan Management

A. Development

1. BEM will coordinate the development of the *State EOP*. The development of the ESF components, SOPs/SOGs, alerting and notification lists and resource inventories, shall be developed by the primary, co-primary and/or support agencies within the functional ESFs, as assigned.
2. In addition, the development will include the coordination between local, State, Federal and International governments to ensure the necessary link with all jurisdictions having emergency response capabilities is met.

B. Maintenance

All primary, co-primary and support agencies whether Federal, State, local or private with emergency responsibilities, shall integrate their planning efforts in the maintenance, implementation and exercising of the *State EOP*. Hence:

1. BEM will conduct the overall plan review and revision on an annual basis. BEM will request from the primary, co-primary and support agencies the necessary updates as noted below.
2. Review of the functional ESFs by the respective primary, co-primary and support agencies will be conducted every two years; SOPs/SOGs yearly; resource inventories and notification and recall list on a three (3) month basis. If no changes are required, BEM is to be notified in writing, by the respective department, agency or office, that the plan and associated ESF and all supporting documents, have been reviewed and are considered valid and current.
3. Review procedures following critiques of actual emergency operations and/or exercises and revise where deficiencies were noted. Revisions and/or updates should be made and submitted to BEM within forty-five (45) days.
4. Major changes that affect the Situation and Assumptions and Concept of Operational sections of the *State EOP* will be made, as required by the BEM Planning Officer. The department head shall approve major changes. Authority to revise and/or update routine documents such as SOPs/SOGs, notification and recall lists and resource inventories, shall be made by the primary, co-primary and support agencies.

5. All changes, revisions, and/or updates shall be forwarded to the BEM for review, editing, publication and distribution to all holders of the *State EOP*.

C. Document Control

1. The planning section of emergency management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a document control system for all State planning documents, as appropriate.
 - a. The document control system will include the following:
 - 1) Inventory Control Numbering System for plans.
 - 2) List of plans with control numbers.
 - 3) Identify the location of where the plans are stored and maintained (e.g., State EOC, BEM Library).
 - 4) Record of plan revisions.
 - 5) Plan distribution list.

D. Training and Exercises

1. The BEM Exercise Training Officer will develop a program with annual training and exercise components to evaluate the capability of the State and its political subdivisions to respond to minor, major and catastrophic disasters. The program will also be designed to enhance the training of State, local and volunteer personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of emergency management (i.e., preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation).
2. The training and exercise programs will help to ensure the operational readiness of the State's emergency support functions and local emergency responders through the design and delivery of courses, professional development seminars and workshops, and hazard-specific exercises (e.g., animal health and terrorism-related exercises and Radiological Emergency Preparedness Exercises for commercial nuclear power plants) to evaluate established plans and procedures/guides that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the emergency management system.
3. After each hazard-specific exercise a critique is held to allow participants to provide input into the development of an After-Action Report (AAR) that captures all recommended changes to existing policies, plans and procedures/guides. Additionally, the AAR will include an Improvement Plan (formerly called a Corrective Action Plan [CAP]) identifying the steps/activities to be taken to resolve any shortfalls/deficiencies.

V. Authorities and References

A. Statutes and Regulations

Appendix C, Authority of Emergency Response Agencies, is a compiled list of authorities and regulations that reflect Federal, State and local agencies, departments, and/or offices authorities to respond and initiate emergency response procedures. Additionally, hazard-specific Annexes may contain supplemental authorities and regulations.

B. References

The following documents serve as guidance and reference in the development, maintenance and execution of this *State EOP*:

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency, State and Local Guide (SLG) - 101, Guide For All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, September 1996.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Managing The Emergency Consequences of Terrorist Incidents, Interim Planning Guide for State and Local Governments, July 2002.
3. Federal Emergency Management Agency, CPG 1-8A, A Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, October 1992.
4. Federal Response Plan, April 1999.
5. Local Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), as amended.
6. Federal Emergency Management Agency, CPG 1-10, Guide for the Development of a State and Local Continuity of Government Capability.
7. Federal Emergency Management Agency, CPG 1-20, Guide for EOC Operations.
8. New Hampshire State Coordinating Officer Handbook.

9. New Hampshire Impact Assessment Team (IAT) Handbook.
10. New Hampshire Emergency Alert System (*EAS*) Operational Plan.
11. New Hampshire Emergency Operations Center (*EOC*) Standard Operating Guideline (SOG).
12. Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA 321, Public Assistance Policy Digest, October 2001.
13. Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA 322, Public Assistance Public Assistance Guide, July 2001

Secretary,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



March 1, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Cabinet Secretaries Agency Directors
Members of Congress Governors
Tribal Leaders Mayors
County, Township, and Parish Officials State Homeland Security Advisors
Homeland Security Advisory Council
State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal First Responders

FROM: Tom Ridge
SUBJECT: National Incident Management System

In Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, *Management of Domestic Incidents*, the President directed me to develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The NIMS has undergone extensive vetting and coordination within the Federal family. The development process has also included extensive outreach to State, local, and tribal officials; to the emergency response community; and to the private sector. As a result, the NIMS incorporates the best-practices currently in use by incident managers at all levels. In addition, effective incident management in the homeland security environment we now face involves new concepts, processes, and protocols that will require additional development and refinement over time. The collective input and guidance from all of our homeland security partners has been, and will continue to be, vital to the further development of an effective and comprehensive NIMS.

HSPD-5 requires all Federal departments and agencies to adopt the NIMS and to use it in their individual domestic incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation programs and activities, as well as in support of those actions taken to assist State, local, or tribal entities. The directive also requires Federal departments and agencies to make adoption of the NIMS by State, tribal and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance beginning in FY 2005. Compliance with certain aspects of the NIMS will be possible in the short-term, such as adopting the basic tenets of the Incident Command System identified in this document. Other aspects of the NIMS, however, will require further development and refinement to enable compliance at future dates.

I ask for your continued cooperation and assistance as we further develop and implement the NIMS and the associated National Response Plan (NRP). I look forward to working with you as we continue our collective efforts to better secure the homeland and protect our citizens from both natural disasters and acts of terrorism.

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Appendix A
Acronyms and Abbreviations

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BEM	Bureau of Emergency Management
CAA	Community Action Agency
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
C/B	Chemical/Biological
CBRNE	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosive
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
COG	Continuity of Government; also Council of Governments
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
DES	Department of Environment Services
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD	Department of Defense
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRED	Department of Resources and Economic Development
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry System
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function

FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
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State of New Hampshire***Emergency Operations Plan***

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FOG	Field Operating Guide
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMS	Incident Management System
IT	Information Technology
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEOC	Local Emergency Operations Center
MA	Mutual Aid
MHz	Megahertz
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Center (formerly National Interagency Emergency Operations Center (NIEOC))
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center or Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NWS	National Weather Service
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PUC	Public Utilities Commission

State of New Hampshire***Emergency Operations Plan***

RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REACT	Radio Emergency Assistance Communications Team
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan
RNAT	Rapid Needs Assessment Team
RSA	Revised Statutes Annotated
SA	Staging Area
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SIOC	Strategic Interagency Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report (Also SitRep)
SOG	Standard Operating Guide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	State Police
SWP	State Warning Point
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VHF	Very High Frequency
VS	Veterinary Services
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WS	Wildlife Services

Appendix B
Terms and Definitions

Aerial Monitoring Team – Specially equipped aircraft and crew used to monitor nuclear radiation in the atmosphere from fixed nuclear facility releases or fallout. Usually flown by the Civil Air Patrol.

Aerial Reconnaissance Team(s) (ART) – Teams established to provide Preliminary Damage Assessment data through aerial reconnaissance.

Amateur Radio – A service of radio communications, performed by persons interested in the radio art solely for personal gain and without pecuniary interest. Operates in the public interest, convenience or necessity, therefore is available for use in emergency situations.

Catastrophic Disaster – For the purposes of this plan, a catastrophic disaster is defined as an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction to facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on State and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects State, local, and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance – A Superfund Hazardous Substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.4, which mandates facilities to comply with specific release notification requirements under CERCLA and Title III. (Reportable Quantity Chemicals)

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) – A chemical information center provided by the Federal Government as a source of first response advice in substance/chemical spills. CHEMTREC can usually put those on scene at an emergency in touch with the product shippers.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) – A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force. The CAP provides volunteer pilots, aircraft, communications and ground personnel for emergency use in search and rescue, messenger service, light transport flights, airborne communications, ground search and reconnaissance support.

Civil Disturbance – The degeneration of a law-abiding group into an unruly, unmanageable and law challenging mob.

Civil Preparedness Guide (CPG) – A FEMA Publication which provides guidance to State and Local Emergency Preparedness Directors and others with emergency responsibilities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) – Legislation (PL 96-510) covering hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. CERCLA established the "Superfund" to provide resources for these cleanups. Amended and extended by SARA. (See CERCLA).

Continuity of Government (COG) – Efforts to maintain the governmental body and identify emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable laws, during emergencies or disasters. COG planning ensures continued line of governmental authority and responsibility.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) – Efforts in which individual departments and agencies ensure the continuance of essential functions/services during emergencies or disasters. COOP also includes activities involved with relocation to alternate facilities.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan – A contingency plan that provides for the deliberate and planned deployment of pre-identified and trained personnel, equipment and supplies to a specific emergency relocation site and/or the transfer of essential functions to another department, agency or organization.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team (CISD) – CISD is a counseling and educational group process designed specifically for emergency response workers to mitigate the impact of a critical incident on personnel and to accelerate recovery in normal people experiencing normal reactions to totally abnormal events.

Dam Failure - Full or partial collapse of a dam constructed to hold back large volumes of water.

Damage Assessment (DA) – The conduct of on the scene surveys following any disaster to determine the amount of loss or damage caused by the incident. Extent of damage is assessed in all types of disasters such as flash flood, tornado, winter storm, hurricane, nuclear power incident and chemical explosion.

Disaster – An event that creates an inability to provide critical functions/services for a significant period of time. Normally this is a widespread event causing destruction and distress; however, while this may include a large-scale event, as in a “natural disaster”, a localized event may present sufficient impact to a jurisdiction to be classified as a disaster.

Disaster Field Office (DFO) – The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response operations.

Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) – Team from The Office of the Assistant Secretary for U.S. Health/Office of Emergency Preparedness - National Disaster Medical Assistance (OASH/OEP-NDMS), that assists in providing care for the ill and injured victims at the site of a disaster or emergency.

Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) – Is a federalized team of private citizens associated with the National Foundation for Mortuary Care, that respond under Health and Medical Services through FEMA. The DMORT is responsible for maintaining temporary morgues, victim identification and processing, preparing, and disposing of remains. DMORT also provides technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – A center established in or near a disaster area to provide information and/or deliver assistance to disaster victims. DRCs are established when a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued. Local, State, and Federal agencies will staff the DRC (i.e., social services, State public health, and the IRS).

Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) System – A system set up by the American Red Cross to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist the family with reunification within the disaster area.

Distribution Centers – Facilities operated by local governments, local churches, community based organizations, and voluntary agencies for providing donated goods directly to disaster victims.

Donations Coordination Center – An area designated for the coordination of goods, services and volunteers. The State Donations Manager/Coordinator, the State Volunteer Coordinator, FEMA Donations/Volunteer Coordinator and representatives of participating volunteer agencies will operate from this center.

Emergency – An unexpected situation or event, which places life and/or property in danger and requires an immediate response to protect life and property. Any occasion or instance in which the Governor determines that State assistance is needed to supplement local response efforts and capabilities to save lives and protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat or impact of a catastrophe in any part of the State.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) – A voluntary network of broadcast stations and Inter-connecting facilities, which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to disseminate information during an emergency, as provided by the Emergency Alert System plan. EAS is made up of AM, FM, and TV Broadcast Stations and non-governmental electronic communications operating in a voluntary organized manner during natural/man made emergencies or disasters at National, State or local levels.

Emergency Management (EM) – A system of organized analysis, planning, decision-making, assignment, and coordination of available resources for the mitigation of preparedness for, response to or recovery from major community-wide emergencies. Refer to local and State emergency legislation.

Emergency Management Director/Coordinator – The individual who is directly responsible on a day-to-day basis for the jurisdictions effort to develop a capability for coordinated response and recovery from the effects of disaster.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – Local medical response teams, usually rescue squads or local ambulance services, which provide medical services during a disaster.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – A protected site from which government officials and emergency response personnel exercise direction and control in an emergency. The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) is normally an essential part of the EOC.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – An all-hazards document, which briefly, clearly, and concisely specifies actions to be taken or instructions to be given in the event of natural disasters, technological accidents or terrorist attack. The plan identifies authorities, relationships, and the coordinated actions to be taken based on predetermined assumptions, objectives, and existing capabilities.

Emergency Public Information (EPI) – Information disseminated to the public primarily in anticipation of an emergency, or at the actual time of an emergency as a means of warning the public of an impending danger and/or to provide instruction as to emergency preparedness action to be taken.

Emergency Response Team (ERT) – FEMA group, composed of a headquarters element and a regional element that is deployed by the Director of FEMA, to the scene of an extraordinary situation to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) – A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of State or Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

Environment – Water, air, and land, and the interrelationship, which exists among and between them and all living things.

Evacuation – Relocation of civilian population to safe areas when disaster, emergencies or threats thereof necessitate such action.

Exercise – Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of the emergency operations plan (EOP).

Facility – As defined by section 101 of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. For the purpose of the emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) – The senior Federal official appointed in accordance with P.L. 93-288, to coordinate the overall Federal response and recovery activities.

Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF) – Nuclear power plants, reactor fuel fabrication or processing plants, test and research reactors or any other facility using or producing large quantities of radioactive material.

Functional Areas of Responsibility – Numerous ESFs are tasked with the responsibility of providing a variety of essential services/functions during emergencies/disaster in support of local response operations. Each of the ESFs should identify those areas of responsibility within their portion of the *State EOP*. The ESFs should identify the services/functions provided (e.g., traffic control, disaster relief services), and the department/agency responsible for providing those services/functions, and the primary tasks/activities associated with the particular service/function (e.g., coordinate the provision of temporary housing assistance). If an ESF has developed a team structure to provide those services the team(s) should be identified. However, the composition

and specific of the team(s) should be addressed in an SOP/SOG for each essential service/function identified. Any specialized teams (i.e., Search and Rescue teams, EOD, etc.) are to be addressed in the section of the ESF template labeled Specialized Units/Teams.

Governors Authorized Representative (GAR) – The representative (usually the Director of Emergency Management) of the Governor who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government.

Hazard – Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and the environment.

Hazard Analysis – A process used by emergency managers to identify and analyze crisis potential and consequences.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) – A substance or material, which may pose an unreasonable risk to safety, health or property.

Hazardous Waste – Materials declared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be toxic, corrosive, ignitable or chemically reactive.

Incident Action Plan – The plan that is usually prepared at the beginning of each operational period that contains general control objectives reflecting the overall operational strategy and specific action plans for the next operational period.

Incident Command Post (ICP) – The location where primary command functions are made. May be the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Disaster Field Office (DFO), or Logistical Staging Area. As command function transfers so does the Incident Command Post.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident. The structure can be expanded, as the situation requires larger resource, without requiring a new, reorganized command structure.

In-kind Donations – Donations of goods or materials, such as food, clothing, equipment, and building materials instead of money.

Job Aid (JA) – A document or checklist designed to provide the user with help in completing a specific task.

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A combined public information center that serves two or more levels of government or Federal, State, and local agencies.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) – A centralized operations center established by the FBI Field Office during terrorism-related incidents to provide a single point of direction, control, and coordination for emergency response operations. The JOC resolves conflicts in prioritization of resource allocations involving Federal assets.

Local Emergency Management Director/Coordinator – The local government official responsible for the emergency management program at the local level, county or municipal.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) – A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.

Local Government – A political subdivision of the State, usually county or municipal levels.

Major Disaster – As defined under P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mud slide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which, in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Mass Care – Efforts to provide shelter, feeding, water, first aid, and distribution of relief supplies following a catastrophic or significant natural disaster or other event to disaster victims.

Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) – A document negotiated between organizations or legal jurisdictions for mutual aid and assistance in times of need. An MOA/MOU must contain such information as who pays for expense of operations (financial considerations), the party that will be liable for personal or property injury or destruction during response operations (liability considerations), and appropriate statements of non-competition of government resources with private enterprise (commercial considerations).

Mitigation – Mitigation actions eliminate or reduce the probability of some disaster occurrences and also include long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards or reduce the degree of hazard risk. Some mitigation examples include flood plain management, and public education programs. Mitigation seeks to prevent disasters and to reduce the vulnerability of people to disasters that may strike. Hazard mitigation should follow all disasters.

Mobilization – The rapid assembly, procurement, production or deployment of resources to meet the requirements of a disaster/emergency situation including war.

Multi-Hazard – A functional approach to planning, which treats the numerous emergency management requirements that are present in any disaster situation as common functions. This reveals a broad base foundation of recurring disaster tasks that are common to most disasters. In this manner, planning that applies the application of the recurring tasks in response to any emergency.

Mutual Aid Agreement – A formal or informal understanding between jurisdictions pledging the exchange of emergency or disaster assistance.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) – Term referring to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Regulations prepared by the Environmental

State of New Hampshire

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Protection Agency implement the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the response systems of the Clean Water Act (sec. 311); refer to 40 CFR Part 300.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) – A nation-wide medical mutual aid network between the Federal and non-Federal sectors that include medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care.

National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) – The EOC for DHS/FEMA, which provides a centralized point of direction and control for Federal response operations. [Formerly the National Interagency Emergency Operations Center (NIEOC)].

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – A Federal program to provide flood insurance coverage in those communities, which enact and enforce floodplain management regulations.

National Hurricane Center (NHC) – A Federal tracking center that forecasts and plots the formation and movement of tropical storms. It also alerts appropriate areas of the danger.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – A Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, which deals in ocean survey/exploration and atmospheric studies in coastal storms and lower atmospheric disturbances. Emergency Management relies heavily on the coastal hazards office of NOAA for storm surge modeling.

National Response Center (NRC) – Established under the Clean Water Act and CERCLA, and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The NRC receives and relays notices of discharges or releases, disseminates reports when appropriate, and provides facilities for use in coordinating a national response action when required.

National Response Team (NRT) – Organization of representatives from 14 Federal agencies with responsibility for national planning and coordination (interagency and inter-jurisdictional) of CERCLA objectives.

National Security – Measures taken to protect the Nation from the direct or indirect acts of war, sabotage, or terrorism directed at the United States. These acts include but are not limited to, conventional and unconventional war, chemical, biological, nuclear war or terrorism.

National Warning and Alert System (NAWAS) – The Federal warning system, used to disseminate warnings of imminent natural disaster or enemy attack to a regional warning system, which passes to the State warning points for action.

National Weather Service (NWS) – A Federal agency tasked with forecasting weather and providing appropriate warning of imminent natural disaster such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, etc.

New Hampshire Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP) – The State plan designed to cover all natural and man made emergencies and disasters that threaten the State.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) – The Federal agency tasked with oversight and regulation for all domestic nuclear devices, plant processes and construction.

Operational Period – A period of time set for execution of operational actions specified in the Incident Action Plan. Traditionally these periods are initially 12 to 24 hours in length. As the incident winds down, they may cover longer periods of activity.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) – An assessment of damage taken immediately following a disaster or potential disaster. Emphasis is on high-level infrastructure such as roads and power production.

Preparedness – Preparedness activities develop emergency response capabilities. Planning, exercising, training, mitigation, developing public information programs and alerting and warning are among the activities conducted under this phase of emergency management to ensure the most effective and efficient response in a disaster. Preparedness seeks to establish capabilities to protect people from the effects of disasters in order to save the maximum number of lives, minimize injuries, reduce damage, and protect property. Procedures and agreements to obtain emergency supplies, material, equipment, and personnel are developed.

Primary Agency – An agency, organization or group designated as an ESF primary agency that serves as the executive agent under the *State EOP* to accomplish the assigned ESF mission. Such a designation is based on that agency having performed that function on a day-to-day basis or by direction of a statutory mandate and/or regulatory requirements. Certain ESFs may have more than one agency designated, in which cases they would be identified as “co-primary” agencies.

Public Health – A common function in multi-hazard planning, which focuses on general health concerns under emergency conditions including provisions for accomplishing those necessary actions related to disease and vector control activities. Concerns extend to sanitation and preventing contamination of food and water.

Public Information Officer (PIO) – The person tasked with preparing all information for dissemination to the media or to the public.

Radio System – A combination of electrical and electronic equipment, including but not limited to radios, consoles, mobile units, towers, antennas, and generators; etc., which together enable communications between, desired points.

Reception Center – A donations management facility to receive specific, undesigned or unsolicited goods such as food, water, clothes and building supplies.

Recovery – Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process to restore the jurisdiction to normal conditions in the aftermath of any emergency or disaster involving extensive damage. Short-term operations assess damages, restore vital services to the community, and provide for basic needs to the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or to an improved state of affairs. Examples of recovery actions are: provision of temporary housing, restoration of government services and reconstruction of damaged areas.

Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment (including abandonment or

discarding barrels, containers and other closed receptacles) of any Hazardous Chemical, Extremely Hazardous Substance or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.

Resource Agencies, Organizations or Groups – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, not assigned as primary or support to an ESF may have authorities, capabilities, or resources required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations or groups may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services and resources. [Resources provide personnel and/or stuff (equipment, resources or supplies)].

Response – Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a disaster. These activities can reduce casualties, limit damage, and help to speed recovery. Response activities include directing emergency operations, evacuation, shelter, and other protective measures.

Revised Statutes Annotated (RSAs) – The specific form of State Law, codified and recorded for reference.

Shelter – A facility to house, feed, and care for persons evacuated from a risk area for periods of one or more days. For the risk areas the primary shelter and the reception center are usually located in the same facility.

Staging Area (SA) – A pre-selected location having large parking areas such as a major shopping area, schools, etc. The SA is a base for the assembly of personnel and equipment and resources during response operations. A SA can also serve as an area for assembling people to be moved by public transportation to host jurisdictions and a debarking area for returning evacuees.

Standard Operating Guide (SOG) – An SOG is a complete reference document focused on the collection of actions and activities established to accomplish one or more functions. The document user is afforded varying degrees of latitude in accomplishing functional actions or activities. As necessary, SOGs can be supported by one or more SOPs.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – An SOP is an instructional document constituting a directive that provides prescriptive steps towards accomplishing a specified action or task. SOPs can supplement SOGs by detailing and specifying how assigned tasks are to be carried out.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO) – The representative of the Governor (usually the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Management) who coordinates the State response and recovery activities with those of the Federal Government. See Governors Authorized Representative.

State Donations Coordinator – The person designated by the Director of Emergency Management, who will coordinate the donations effort. This person will oversee the phone bank, Donations Coordination Center and coordinate efforts of the control points and reception center.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) – Designated by the Governor, responsible for establishing HazMat planning districts and appointing/overseeing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC).

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) – A team of senior representatives of State agencies, State level volunteer organizations, and State level corporate associations who have knowledge of their organizations resources and have the authority to commit those resources to emergency response. SERT operates from the State EOC and the Director of BEM serves as the SERT leader.

State Warning Point (SWP) – The State facility (NH State Police Communications Center) that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with current directives.

Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) – Other agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals, have authorities, technical expertise, and/or capabilities required for disaster operations. Those agencies, organizations, groups or SMEs may be requested to participate in planning and operations activities, designate staff to serve as representatives to the ESF, and/or provide services.

Superfund – Trust fund established under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and extended under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to provide money for cleanups associated with inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. (See CERCLA) Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (PL99-499) extends and revises Superfund authority (in Title I & II). Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community planning and Right-To-Know systems.

Support Agency – An agency, organization or group that provides an essential function or service critical to the ESF and has a requirement in the decision making process for the conduct of the operation using its authorities and determines priorities in providing cognizant expertise, capabilities and resources.

Task Force – A group of resources with shared communications and leader. It may be pre-established and sent to an incident or it may be created at the incident.

Terrorism – A violent act or acts that are dangerous to human life and is in violation of the criminal laws of the United States and which is used by the perpetrators to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Title III (of SARA) – The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986." Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities; and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens. (42 USC annotated, sec. 1101, et. seq.-1986)

Trans-species Infection - An infection that can be passed between two or more animal species. This may include human hosts.

Ultra High Frequency (UHF) – Ranges from 300 MHz to 3000 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 450-512 MHz and 800-900 MHz. Also includes 960 MHz and 2 GHz microwave sub bands.

Undesignated/Unsolicited Donation – Unsolicited/undesignated goods are those donations that arrive in the State but have not been requested by an agency.

Unified Command – A team that allows all agencies (with geographical or functional responsibility for the incident) to co-manage an incident through a common set of objectives and strategies. Agencies' accountability, responsibilities, and authorities remain intact.

Very High Frequency (VHF) – Ranges from 30 MHz to 300 MHz. For public safety use, defines the frequency sub bands of 30-50 MHz and 150-174 MHz.

Vital Records – Records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational reasons, cannot be irretrievably lost or damaged without materially impairing the organization's ability to conduct business or provide essential services.

Vulnerability – Susceptibility to a physical injury or attack. Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility to hazards.

Vulnerability Analysis – A determination of possible hazards that may cause harm. Should be a systemic approach used to analyze the effectiveness of the overall (current or proposed) emergency management, emergency services, security, and safety systems at a particular facility or within a jurisdiction.

Warning Point – A facility that receives warning and other information and disseminates or relays this information in accordance with a prearranged plan

<u>Appendix C</u> <u>Authority of Emergency Response Agencies</u>		
Position/Agency	Authorities	Authority
Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Delegation of Authority to BEM Director. ★ Declaration of State of Emergency. ★ Ordering Evacuation. ★ Ordering other Protective Actions. 	Title 1 Chapter 4 Section 4:45
American Red Cross	★ Provisions for Mass Care Sheltering.	LOA
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Regulation of Food Handling, Preparation, Storage, & Distribution. ★ Environmental Sampling. 	RSA 426 RSA 107
Department of Education	★ Assist in Coordination of Emergency Response Activities of School Districts.	RSA 21P RSA 200
Department of Employment Security	★ Actions & Provisions as Specified in the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.	RSA 108
Department of Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Control of Public Water Supplies. ★ Environmental Sampling. 	RSA 149
Department of Health & Human Services: <u>Division of Community & Public Health Services</u>	★ Radiological Waste Disposal.	RSA 125
	★ Transportation of Patients and Use of Vehicles as Ambulances.	RSA 151
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Response Expenses. ★ Reciprocal Agreements. 	RSA 161
<u>Division of Human Services</u>	★ Emergency Social Services.	RSA 161
	★ Referral Services for Evacuees.	
	★ Emergency Shelter.	RSA 126
Department of Resource & Economic Development	★ Access & Traffic Control in State Parks & Forests.	RSA 218 RSA 12
Department of Safety <u>Bureau of Emergency Management</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Direction of Emergency Response Organization. ★ Control of Emergency Communications. ★ Request Federal and Regional Assistance. ★ Actions & Provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. ★ NH Radiological Emergency Response Plan. 	RSA 21P RSA 108 RSA 107B
<u>Pupil Transportation</u>	★ Direct Resources of Bus Services.	RSA 265
<u>State Police</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Access Control. ★ Support to Local Police. ★ Support to Traffic Control. ★ Crime Prevention & Control. ★ Request for Regional Law Enforcement Assistance. 	RSA 106
<u>State Police Cont.</u>		NESPAC
<i>RSA = (New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated) of the State Emergency Management Act</i>		
Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Utilize Traffic Control Devices. ★ Clearing Roads of Vehicles, Debris, & Snow. 	RSA 228

Appendix C
Authority of Emergency Response Agencies

Position/Agency	Authorities	Authority
	★ Installing Evacuation Route Signs.	
Fish & Game Department	★ Support DPHS Special Environmental Sampling & Monitoring of Shellfish. ★ Access & Traffic Control in Remote Areas. ★ Notification & Evacuation of Individuals in Outdoors Recreational Areas.	RSA 206 RSA 211 RSA 208
NH National Guard	★ Mobilization of Reserves for Protracted Emergency Period.General Support.	RSA 110B
Public Utilities Commission	★ Consider Implementation of Emergency Regulations. ★ Provide State Emergency Response Organization additional Nuclear Facility Onsite Information. ★ Monitor Performance of Utilities Emergency Response.	RSA 107B
Rockingham County Dispatch Center	★ Operate Multi-Town Emergency Communication Systems.Activate Emergency Siren System.	RSA 107B LOA
Southwestern NH Fire Mutual Aid	★ Operate Multi-Town Emergency Communication Systems. ★ Activate Emergency Siren System.	RSA 154 LOA
Civil Air Patrol	★ Transportation of Passengers & Equipment. ★ Aerial Reconnaissance of Surface Traffic. ★ Air & Ground Search and Rescue. ★ Airborne Damage Assessment. ★ Aerial Radiological Monitoring. ★ Radio Communication Support. ★ Courier & Message Service.	LOA
U.S. Coast Guard	★ Controlling Access to Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) by Sea. ★ Marine Emergency Notification to Commercial & Pleasure Craft.	Title 33, CFR Parts 165.20 & 160.111
Federal Agencies	★ Authorities of Public Law 93-288, as amended, <i>the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief & Emergency Assistance Act.</i>	PL 93-288
<i>RSA = (New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated) of the State Emergency Management Act</i>		
Office of Energy and Planning	★ Survey Winter Heating Fuels Prices. ★ Monitor primary fuel storage facilities inventories. ★ Prepare, Maintain, Update and implement the State Energy Emergency Response Plan (SEERP). ★ Assist Governor and Council in Determination of Whether to Declare an Energy Emergency.	Public Law 94-163 sec. 362
		Public Law 93-275
		RSA 339:39-44
		Executive Orders 91-6 and 2003-3 RSA 4-C:1

Appendix D
Mitigation Plan